Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 19.

Poetry.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Though many and bright are the stars that appear,
In that Flag by our country unfurled;
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
Like a rainbow adorning the world;
Their lights are unsullied as those in the sky,
By a deed that our Fathers have done;
And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie,
In their motto of "MANY IN ONE."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly flung,
That banner of starlight abroad,
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung,
As they clung to the promise of God;
By the bayonet traced at the midnight of war,
On the fields where our glory was won;
Oh! perish the hand or the heart that would mar,
Our motto of "MANY IN ONE."

'Mid the smoke of the contest - the cannon's deep roar,
How oft it hath gathered renown!
While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore,
When the cross and the Bon went down;
And though few were their lights in the gloom of that hour,
Yet the hearts that were striking below,
Had God for their bulwark and truth for their power,
And they stopped not to number the foe.

From where our green mountain tops blend with the sky,
And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled,
To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie,
Like the dream of some prophet of old;
They conquer'd—and dying, bequeathed to our care,—
Not this boundless dominion alone—
But that Banner, whose loveliness hallows the air,
And their motto of "MANY IN ONE."

We are "Many in One," while there glitters a star,
In the Hue of the heavens above;
And tyrants shall quail 'mid their dungeons afar,
When they gaze on that motto of love.
It shall gleam o'er the sea, 'mid the bolts of the storm,
Over battle, and tempest, and wreck;
And flame where our guns with their thunder grow warm
'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppress'd of the earth to that standard shall fly,
Wherever its folds shall be spread,
And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky,
When its stars sh all float o'er his head.
And those stars shall increase till the fulness of time,
Its millions of cycles hath run—
Till the world shall have welcomed its mission sublime
And the nations of earth shall be one.

Though the old Allegheny may tower to heaven,
And the Father of Waters divide,
The links of our destiny cannot be riven,
While the truth of these words shall abide.
Then oh! let them glow on each helmet and brand,
Though our blood like our rivers shall run;
Divide, as we may, in our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are one.

Then up with our flag, let it stream on the air,
Though our fathers are cold in their graves;
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves.
Up, up with that banner, where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around:
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall,
When its stars shall be trail'd on the ground.

For the Inquirer

A FRIEND.

"Blessed is he who has a friend! Twice blessed is he who has a true friend!
Thrice blessed is he who has a friend affectionate as well as true,"—*Stray Sentiment.*

Is there a heart on earth, on sea, or heaven, one single heart, that has no Friend! No fond one on whom to lean the weary spirit, when sorrow's storm howls o'er the desert waste? No gentle, loving ear in which to pour the heavy tales of distress, when a sordid world turns a frown hideous and sarcastic upon the helpless victim?

Is there one deserted wholly by all, without a sense of being linked with some one—some soul by a golden chain of confidence, both breathing the pure atmosphere of reliable intimacy, conscious of mutual reliance, and unforsaking companion, a propitious favorer speaking by kind and familiar compellations, without a friend?

Have we such a reader? God help thee, wretched one!

How many of the readers that perchance may glance at this have a friend true and generous?—Hundreds!—aye, many. Happy then thou art my reader, if thou hast a friend. How often can the times be called to mind when in years "long, long ago," a sweet communion has been held in sacred unison with the music of some friendly heart!—Such are the green Oasis of the desert of this world in which the weary traveler finds rest and refreshment to his panting spirit. Let such past scenes be zealously cherished in the casket of the mind—let fond remembrance call up the holy feeling—let it not be forgotten. Friendship is high-born; it is a child of the skies, dwelling in the hearts of the good—dwelling in the centre of the genus man—the great central point whose attraction holds the mind of the gems together—twice sister of love—cousin-german of Religion—mother of Peace.

Courteous reader, remember your friends, preserve them by kindness; they are jewels bright and desirable, not to be dug from the mines of the Eldorado—not sought in the sordid, groveling dust, can the reader call to the mind's eye some dear friend more loved than others. Yes, some sweet remembrance now flits across the mind and paints the loved image in cherished colors there. Ah! how the many scenes of joyous pastime—how many fond recollections pass on like the gorgeous scenery of some well designed panorama—ere they pass. Have you any fond relic of memory? Look upon it for a moment, and lo! what myriads of incidents spring up as if by the mystic touch of the magician's wand!—fresh and full of vigor of by gone days.—The rich and influential—the mighty great have friends: yes, sordid, servile, selfish friends; but care not for such friendship—for the bleak winds of adversity will destroy it as the solar fire licks up the morning dew. Reader, seek not the friendship bought by the evil genius, Mammon; rather buy friends by kindness and affection. Your unknown and humble writer is happy to say he has a friend—a friend in whose heart he is held dear—as unworthy as he is he can say with gratitude: I have a friend! May you count many, many in whom you can rely—many with whom you may live—many from whom the "gordian knot" may not be unsevered.

Genuine friendship is imperishable. It liveth on ever. It dies not when the frail breath gushes for the last time forth from the nostrils; it leadeth the lonely one beside the fresh tomb and drops a tear for the departed treasure; it dreameth the pensive footstep at evening's quiet hour to the grassy mound years after, and still the heavy sigh for the long lost, spends its grief upon the careless breeze; it planteth flowers on the bosom of the dead and nourishes them with affection's tears.—May we still be blest with friends, and may we not "out live them," but may we add daily to the living spiritual, holy monument; and may we inscribe on its upper pinnacle this imperishable motto—

"Sacred to Friendship."

For the Inquirer

Is the North Going Mad?

The "Mobile Register" asks the above question, and gives its comments accordingly. It seems to be very much alarmed at the enthusiastic response given to aid and support the government. It has heard that the North is aroused, in consequence of the stars and stripes being assailed at Fort Sumter, and a determined purpose to put down all combinations of conspiracies. The very fact, that the sources from which they expected succor will send comfort, are now shut up against the rebellious South are enough to make it ask the above question.

Did the "Register" expect that the government would not be sustained? Did it expect that the President's proclamation would be treated with disdain and contempt in the North like it is in the South; if so, it has been greatly mistaken. The patriotic response on the part of the North—the proffered aid of money and soldiers—is enough to cause the Register to ask—Is the North going mad?

To change the inquiry, we may apply it with more force to the secessionists. The South is not going, but *is already gone mad.* But her cause is righteous—the crusade of conspiracy, revolution and despotism. She has steeped herself in robbery and plunderings, of the public property, and treasures and endeavored by every means and strategems to beguile and corrupt the purest patriotism in her wicked ends. She has aimed at destroying the Union for some years, but could never find a pretext to put into operation her designs, until after Mr. Lincoln's elevation to the chair of state. Her leaders have betrayed their constituents in bringing upon them a fearful retribution.—In their *mania* they have developed their distempered minds, in laying a censorship on every thing tending to give information of their plans to the North. Patriots are no longer safe—their lives are in danger—and their property about being confiscated. Every thing done to preserve and protect the Union, in the North, is denounced as being *illegal and unconstitutional* by these secessionists. Her ferocity has lately increased to such an extent, which knows no bounds.

But with all this ferocity manifested on the part of the south, she must remember, that the Northern lion has been aroused and is arming himself for the conflict. The south is about to realize the fact, that the north is not going mad, but a determined purpose is shown to uphold, protect and sustain the rights of the Government. The north has given her verdict, that revolution and anarchy must cease—it must be stoped at all hazards.

The question now resolves itself into this—have we a government, or have we no government. We have a government, let us uphold, protect and sustain our government. Let traitors be dealt with the utmost severity. UNION.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—On the occasion of the presentation, on Friday last of a sword to Major Anderson, by the citizens of Taunton, he spoke of the conduct of the *chivalry* at the bombardment of Fort Sumpter in the following terms:

"It is one of most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, *they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery in total disregard of every feeling of humanity.*

The western part of Virginia is still loyal to the constitution. Every effort has been made to seduce her from her allegiance, but so far without success.

Senator John Sherman is at Lancaster, with the Ohio volunteers, and will go with them to Washington, and is said will go into the army and shoulder his musket in the ranks.

GOV. CURTINS MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 30, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time.—With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:

"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity.

"Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignity, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be observed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the National Constitution to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard."

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defence by the strong arm of military power.

The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Government with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. The slaughter of Northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence of marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably, over soil admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capital against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when dispatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advices the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened.—This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland must profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their national seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capital by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade a single guaranteed right of the South. On the contrary all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and regardless of our views of the State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be inflicted upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of Government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of Governmental power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government; they have excepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insanely looked to a united South, and a divided North to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital. The insurrection must be met by force of arms and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to re-possess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held; to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart; and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest as from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this Government and its benificent institutions.

Entertaining these views and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States Army, were transported to Cockeysville near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by directions of the General Government they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government: and five regiments are now in camp in this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State,—[illegible] as comfortable as could be expected, their supply of provisions abundant and under the instruction of competent officers they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these are now provided for by the General Government: but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore, such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, had promptly left their own State in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions attempted under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington, and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore; many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed.—The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment, and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government.

I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted; as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, on account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctly appropriated, but I could not receive nor make engagements for a complete re-organization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as you may in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the longths to which "the madness that rules the hour" in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously disaffected, which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force.

I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States: as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise. I cannot too much impress this upon you.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many parts of the Commonwealth, Grand Juries, and Courts and municipal corporations have recommended the appropriations of moneys from their funds, for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an Act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected that, in the present derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities; the recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom and firm resolution.

Never in the history of our peace loving Commonwealth have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment. And, I feel that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on this occasion and in providing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self sacrifice, kindred to those which animate the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle-field, in defence of our nation's flag.

Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands. And I pray that the Almighty God, who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this our great constitutional liberty—who has controlled the growth of civilization and christianity in our midst, may not now forsake us; that He may watch over your counsels and may, in His providence, lead those who have left the path of duty, and are acting in open rebellion to the government, back again to perfect loyalty and restore peace harmony, and fraternity to our distracted country.

A. G. CURTIN.

THE FIRST SNUB FOR THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The three Commissioners who have gone to endeavor to obtain the recognition of Jeff Davis' Government, got a pretty essential snub at Havana, where they had gone to take ship for Europe. As the story has never appeared in print, we will give it, prefacing it with the remark that we obtain it through a perfectly reliable source. It seems that a day was fixed when Messrs. Commissioners should be presented to General Serano, the Captain-General. The ceremony of presentation was performed by Mr. Helm, the American Consul at Havana, who introduced the trio as Commissioners from the Confederate States of America." The reply of the Captain-General was in substance as follows:

"Gentleman, I receive you as citizens of the United States; but I do not acknowledge any such power as the Confederate States of America."

TRUE TO THEIR OATHS.—Thirty naturalized citizens, it is said, Germans and Irish, who had been compelled to enlist in the Rebel army, positively refused to fire on the American flag during the bombardment of Sumpter, and were consequently arrested and put in Prison in Charleston, where they yet remain.

The naturalized citizens know that their allegiance is to the United States Government, and that none other can protect them from the claims of European Government upon them for service owed before they became citizens of the United States.

Mr. French, formerly editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, a Republican paper during the last Presidential campaign was compelled to fly from that city, on Monday last, as his life was threatened by the mob.

Louisiana has a fancy block of marble at the Washington monument, to enter into its construction, with the following inscription on its side: "Presented by the State of Louisiana—ever faithful to the Constitution and the Union." A beautiful and appropriate grave stone that will make.

THE APPORTIONMENT ACT.

We present below the Act apportioning the State into Congressional Districts as it passed both Houses of the Legislature:

AN ACT to divide the State into Congressional Districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-three districts, as follows:

1. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
2. First, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia.
3. Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
4. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia.
5. Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, Bucks county, and that part of Montgomery county embracing Moreland, Abington, Cheltenham, Horsham, Upper Dublin, White Marsh, Springfield, Montgomery, Gwynnedd, Hatfield, Towamencin, Franconia, and Lower Salford.
6. Delaware county, Chester county, and Upper and Lower Merion, and the Borough of Bridgeport, in the county of Montgomery.
7. Berks county and the balance of Montgomery county.
8. Lancaster county.
9. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.
10. Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Northampton counties.
11. Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne counties.
12. Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and balance of Northumberland county, not included in the Thirteenth District.
13. Dauphin and York counties, and Lower Mahony township, in Northumberland county, not included in the Twelfth District.
14. Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland counties.
15. Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams counties.
16. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
17. Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties.
18. Jefferson, Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield counties.
19. Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion counties.
20. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.
21. Allegheny county, south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.
22. Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties.
23. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene counties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Eighty-six years ago, Massachusetts had glorious precedence in offering the first sacrifice of human life to the cause of the American Revolution, on the plains of Lexington. In the streets of Baltimore, on Friday, the same noble state once again laid down the lives of two or three of her children—the earliest sacrifice in a war to maintain what the patriot sires won.

The coincidence of time is remarkable, that the 19th of April should stand in the calenders of history as the first day of spilled blood in that earlier and grand contest, waged against a great nation by young colonies struggling to be free, and in this later contest, whose greatness the awful future hides, between a great and free nation and its rebel states struggling to be slave.

The coincidence of precedence is still more remarkable. To Massachusetts, the Old Bay State, whose teeming loins have helped to people the continent upon which her territory is a dot; to the state which nursed an Adams and Otis, and an Ames, and other men who would not "lay down their arms and disperse;" to Massachusetts, which drew with the blood of her children a red line over the 19th day of April, 1775, now has fallen the same fortune of scoring with the blood of their children's children the 19th day of April, 1861. Auspicious be the omen!

VIRGINIA THE BATTLE FIELD.—Virginia is likely to be made the battle field in this contest; for Maryland is not able to resist the progress of the hosts from the North for a single day. No state more richly deserves to be made the battle field, for her perfidious, sneaking course throughout the whole contest.

Her *Unionism* was sheer hypocrisy, as we often said it was weeks ago. With her professed devotion to the constitution, her conservatism, her mediation, and her ultimatums, she managed to gain much time for the secessionists, and now she casts aside her mask and appearing in her true character—as arrant a traitor as South Carolina or Alabama. Give her war, and plenty of it, until she begs for quarter, and promises to be submissive. The cotton States can be starved into submission, but Virginia needs a sound thrashing.

EXACTLY THE WOMAN.—A waggish fellow was riding with one of the fair sex, "all of a summer's day," and accidentally—men's arms, awkward things, are always in the way—dropped around her waist. No objection being made, the arm gradually relieved the side of the carriage of the pressure upon it.

But of a sudden—whether of a late recognition of the impropriety of the thing, or the sight of another beau coming, never was clearly evident—the lady started with volcanic energy, and with flashing eye exclaimed, "Mr. ——, I can support myself!" "Capital!" was the instant reply, "you are just the girl I've been looking for these five years—will you marry me!"

A number of volunteers in Canada, have offered their services to the United States to assist in putting down the Southern Rebellion. They, of course, will not be accepted. The Union can be saved without the aid of British mercenaries.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 10, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

"NO BACKING DOWN."

In an excellent article under this caption, the Philadelphia Bulletin speaks our sentiment and the sentiment of the unanimous North, when it says, "let the beacon fire of a terrible war settle this question at once and forever."

That the North will tolerate nothing less than this, is most clear. It does not dictate to the President the manner of carrying on this war. But it does ask with a most imposing unanimity that it be effectually carried on, and that there be no backing down. The North is not satisfied with mere flash in the pan. It cannot be roused from its depths from one end of our land to another, voting millions of money, taking hundreds of thousands of men from their homes, and going through all this gigantic preperation for war, for nothing. It is in serious and most appalling earnest, and will tolerate no child's play or fool's errand. It means to make thorough work of this business.

The South are insolent. They must be chastized. It is impossible to live beside them now unless we scourge them. We have borne everything from them, from a high minded forbearance and patriotism, and they have settled it in their minds that it was cowardice and a mercenary desire for their trade. Let us settle the matter for the century at least. Let us "conquer a peace," by making the South understand in whose hands they are. When they crouch at our feet and sue for peace, it will be time enough to be magnanimous.

CAMP AT BEDFORD.

Efforts are now being made to have a camp of volunteers at Bedford. We consider this a very important point. Maryland is loyal, and Cumberland, which is but thirty miles from here, has only the Potomac river between it and Virginia. Cumberland is overwhelmingly for the Union, but it is a large town, and an important point, and has already been threatened by the traitors. It may be of the utmost importance for this part of Pennsylvania and Maryland, that there should be a regiment, at least, of troops at this place.

We publish this week a great many matters in reference to the military movements going on in the country. The twenty days given by the President to the rebels to lay down their arms and disperse, expired on Sunday. Everything looks like as if the campaign is to be carried on vigorously. The country can put confidence in the President and his cabinet.

On last Saturday morning we had about eight inches of snow. A great many trees were broken down. It has, however, disappeared, and the fruit appears to be but little injured, although the weather has been quite cold and disagreeable ever since.

The flag placed on the Court House, about ten days ago, was *ripped* into beautiful *streamers* by the wind, and finally the *stripes* were all carried away by "old boreas."

The *Gazette* of last week, says, that the Taylor Guards of this place were filled up from other companies. The company was filled from our own county.

Within the last week there have been eight or ten persons arrived from Cumberland, who have gone East and joined the Pennsylvania volunteers.

CAVALRY.—The new cavalry company was out drilling for several hours on last Saturday. We hope they will hurry up, and get the company full.

A number of the citizens of this place sent our boys at Camp Scott, the other day, a couple boxes of knick-knacks.

On the 29th ult., the President issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and the blockade is now strictly enforced.

NEW GOODS!

Messrs. J. M. Shoemaker & Co., have received a large lot of new and cheap spring and summer goods. Call and see for yourselves.

MORE NEW GOODS!

Messrs. A. B. Cramer & Co., have received a new lot of good and cheap goods. Give them a call and you will not go away disappointed.

STILL MORE NEW GOODS!

Mr. Jacob Reed has received his usual supply of spring and summer goods, which he is selling off at the cheapest possible prices.—Call and see.

Sixteen of the citizens of Union Township, in this County, have joined an Altoona Cavalry company. A number also have joined other companies.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., AND BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania!

WHEREAS, It is rumored that the peaceful relations which have heretofore existed between the citizens of Maryland and their neighbors of Pennsylvania have been broken up by the unfortunate condition of national affairs, and that intercourse is dangerous to Pennsylvanians, and a multitude of wild and unfounded rumors are, as we are informed, in circulation, calculated to create distrust and unfriendly feelings on the part of our neighbors in Bedford and Somerset Counties against the citizens of Cumberland and Allegany county. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor give notice by handbill and otherwise that Maryland is yet a portion of the United States, and that we profess no less loyalty to the Constitution, no less friendship to our neighbors of Pennsylvania than we have heretofore done, and that we apprehend no danger from them and assure them they need fear none from us. JOHN HUMBIRD, Mayor.

G. B. WAGER ROPER, Clerk.
Cumberland, Md., May 1, 1861.

In response to the above, a large meeting of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, assembled in the Court House, on Saturday evening May the 4th inst., John H. Rush, Chief Burgess, was called to chair, and John Palmer, chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Jordan who read the above Handbill, and moved for the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the President appointed Francis Jordan, Wm. T. Daugherty, John Anderson, Dr. C. N. Hickok and R. D. Barclay, a committee to draft resolutions.

A number of patriotic speeches were made. by Messrs. Spang, S. H. Tate, Dr. Compher, Dr. Hickok and others, after which the following resolutions were submitted by the chairman of the committee and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That it is with unfeigned pleasure we are informed "that Maryland is yet a portion of the United States," and loyal "to the Constitution," and that our fellow citizens of the City of Cumberland and the County of Allegany stands fast in the Union, and desire to perpetuate the feelings of amity and friendship with the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the citizens of Bedford County cordially reciprocate the sentiments of fraternal kindness so warmly expressed by our neighbors of Maryland,—that we not only hope to maintain the relations of kindness and good will heretofore existing between us, but that the noble and patriotic stand taken by that gallant state for the Union fills our whole people with admiration: and we hereby pledge ourselves to rally with her, and to aid and defend her if need be, against all the enemies of our common Constitution, our common Country, and our common Flag.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the same be published, and copies forwarded to the Mayor of the City of Cumberland.

JOHN H. RUSH, Pres't.
JOHN PALMER, Sect'y.

Four young ladies of Huntingdon have received Commissions as nurses in the army, among them is Miss Narcissa Benedict, daughter of A. W. B. Esq.—A Home Guard has been formed, of which Wm. Dorris, Jr. is Captain.—Gen. A. P. Wilson is getting up a Cavalry company.—R. Bruce Peterkin has been appointed a Major in the 5th Reg.—The grain in the county is reported as looking very well.

The traitor Twiggs, after sacrificing his honor and his conscience, has been contemptuously thrown aside with a commission of Brigadier General, which Davis knew he could not accept. He has sunk too low for scorn. His degredation can excite no feelling but pity.

Jeff. Davis delivered a message to his Congress, dated 29th ult, in which he states that the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural, "asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern!" and calls this a "lamentable and fundamental error". In the same message he also says that he has "16,000 men en route for Virginia."—They were of course intended for the attack on the capital.

It is reported by Telegraph, that Tennessee and Arkansas, have resolved themselves out of the Union.

Read the message of Gov. Curtin to the extra-session of the Legislature. It is a very patriotic document.

The extra session of the Legislature is still sitting. They have been discussing war measures and the stay law.

The rhymes of our Monroe friend cannot appear.

SOUTHERN ITEM.

The following beautiful advertisement appeared in *The Mobile Advertiser*:

75,000 COFFINS WANTED.—Proposals will be received to supply the Confederacy with 75,000 BLACK COFFINS.

No proposals will be entertained coming North of Mason and Dixon's line. Direct to JEFF. DAVIS, Montgomery, Ala.

It is rather significant that the Southerners propose to *fill their own orders;* and they certainly will do so if ever Massachusetts gets at them.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Despatches were received to day from the commandant of Fortress Monroe and the commander of the squadron in that vicinity.

The mouth of the James river and Hampton Roads are already under a strict and impassable blockade.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Charles Tibbetts, a member of the Rhode Island Regiment, was married last night to one of "the daughters of the regiment," Miss Sarah Beasley. The soldiers celebrated the event with great pomp and festivity.

Poisoned Liquor was sold and *given* to some Eastern Volunters, and it came very near killing several. The surest way is to avoid all intoxicating liquors, and get medicine from a safe, known source.

Robert Faries, Esq., of Williamsport, released his tenants from paying rent while they are serving in the army. Let all who have buildings to rent do likewise.

From Cairo and the Western Rivers.

CAIRO, May 4.—It is rumored that the Missourians are about planting a battery of heavy ordnance on the Mississippi river, opposite this point.

Gen. Pillow has been appointed by Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to supervise the erection of batteries, and arrange other means of defence along the Mississippi river, at and above Memphis. A point just above Memphis; Randolph, 60 miles above; and Columbus, Ky., if it be allowed to be occupied, will be defended by batteries under Gen. Pillow's direction.

From St. Louis to Cairo there is over twenty feet depth of water, and Cairo is much inconvenienced by water oozing through the levee. Threats are made by Secessionists to cut the levee, and overthrow the place. Such an act would cause an immense loss of property and great loss of life.

Every boat landing at Cairo from Memphis, has great numbers of passengers—every boat, *three hundred to four hundred*. The following from the Memphis Bulletin explains the reason:

"The Glendale, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about 8 o'clock, with no less than *two hundred abolitionists* from this city on board, *who have lived here for years*, and sent away every dollar they made.

"We were informed, that all the way up to Hickman, they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois, *they commenced rejoicing that they could then breathe freer and easier*. They heaped curses on Memphis, and wished it sunk."

Boats from New Orleans to St. Louis have raised the price of deck passage to $25—former cabin fare. The purpose is to prevent men from escaping North, and to force them into the secession army.

The General Assemply of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That, in view of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass.

At last accounts the river was three miles wide at St. Paul, while the Minnesota was never so high in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Chaska three thousand cords of wood had floated away, and the town was entirely under water.

Considerable numbers of troops are congregating at Memphis, and their purpose is, they say, when strong enough, to attack. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which run through the heart of Tennessee, and through Western Kentucky, emptying into the Ohio fifty and sixty miles above Cairo, can float out a heavy flotilla for aiding the attack from the East.

CAIRO, (Ill.,) May 4—11 o'clock, P. M.—Gen. Pillow, Gen. Ely, and three other prominent officers of the Confederate Army, with a large number of the Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis.

Heavy guns are arriving there daily. Col. Prentiss, the commanding officer at this point, has just received the following dispatch from three prominent citizens of Cincinatti.

"Gen Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

To which Col. Prentiss replied:

"Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side. I am ready."

Passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of men. It is said they lack arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been the most marked.

From the New York Tribune.

SINGULAR STORY ABOUT FORT MOULTRIE.

Accounts of Terrible Slaughter.

A soldier who was drafted into the service of the rebels in Charleston, and who served at the guns in Fort Moultrie, at the seige of Fort Sumpter, has made to us the following statement. His reliability is vouched for, and we have every reason to believe that his statement is every way worthy of belief:

Our informant states that he served under Capt. Havens, and went into Fort Moultrie the day after Major Anderson left for Fort Sumpter. He remained three or four days after the fight. He belonged to the artillery and served at the guns most of the time during the siege. The guns of Fort Moultrie opened about half-past four in the morning, but Major Anderson did not fire a gun for near two hours after. When he did open, his fire was rapid and destructive. The balls from Sumpter struck the port-holes of Moultrie, and, at nearly every discharge, somebody was killed. Their places were supplied by others. There were in Moultrie more than one abousand men, and between three and four hundred were kept at the guns constantly. Not more than that number could protect themselves in the casements of sand bags, which, while they afforded excellent protection, were much torn up and knocked down, it was between nine and ten o'clock on the first day that the greatest loss of life occurred. The barbette guns of Fort Sumpter were silenced early in the day, and the round shot from these were most destructive to Fort Moultrie, and caused the greatest loss of life. They were fired with great accuracy, and at times the scene in the fort was terrible. *During the siege between three and four hundred were killed, and a large number were wounded.* The killed were collected together in a mass, and at night, placed in boxes, brought down from Charleston and taken away to Potter's field, and interred during the night. Some of the men were horribly mangled, and others were scarcely dead when thrown into the boxes. Blood flowed in streams from these receptacles, and the sight was horrible. The surgeon at the fort sent for help, and others came down from Charleston. The wounded were removed to the hospital, where such as have not since died, now remain.

In order that the truth should not be known in Charleston, the soldiers were charged to say that nobody was hurt, and were threatened with certain death if they disclosed the facts. There were a good many killed in the dwellings outside the fort. The Moultrie House was very much damaged, and a large number of buildings in the neighborhood of the fort demolished. The officers' quarters in the fort were riddled, and it is the opinion of our informant that had there been three hundred men in Sumpter, Fort Moultrie would have been destroyed, and the rebels driven out or killed almost to a man. He left Moultrie three days after the engagement, and went to Charleston. The people there would not believe that nobody had been killed, and made constant inquiry for the friends who, they were assured, were still on Sullivan's Island. Hundreds of families are yet to learn the truth, which is kept from them by the greatest vigilance.

Our informant was duly discharged from the service, and, in company with five others embarked on board the bark *Smithsonian* Captain Davis, which reached New York on Friday morning last.

One Hundred and fifty Killed and Wounded on Morris Island

One of the Charleston volunteers, who was on Morris Island during the late bombardment of Fort Sumpter, came here yesterday by the schooner *D. B. Pitts*. He says that at least one hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded at the batteries on Morris Island, by the canister of Major Anderson. He had occasion to be at Fort Johnson also just before he left Charleston, and there he learned that on Sullivans' Island thirty-nine men had been blown from Fort Johnson by a shot from Sumter. He had to go to Charleston in a boat with some passengers, and when there embraced the opportunity and stowed himself away in the schooner, and in that way got off. He says that the dead were all taken and boxed and carried away in the night and buried in Potter's field, where the negroes are buried.

Manly Action of the Union Men at Baltimore.

The Relay House in the Possession of the U. S. Troops—The Pennsylvania Troops Approaching Baltimore—Attack on Harper's Ferry Meditated.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The Union Convention on Saturday night appointed a Committee to proceed to Frederick to protest against the despotic military bill and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention, in the name of the order-loving people of Baltimore, do solemnly protest against the attempt now making in the Legislature of Maryland, to inaugurate a military despotism by the enactment of the bill to create a Committee of Public Safety, which, under a profession of providing for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State, would, if enacted into a law, confer on an irresponsible body powers which are unconstitutional and tyrannical, and which, by withdrawing from the citizens all guarantees now enjoyed for his individual security, must endanger the public peace; and in the event of the enactment of that bill we shall esteem it our duty to avail ourselves of all constitutional remedies for defeating its execution and vindicating public liberty.

Resolved, secondly, That the measures enacted and enacting by the Legislature, are indicative of a purpose on the part of the majority thereof to precipitate Maryland into a struggle with the constituted authorities of the Union, and to affect by indirect action a result which they acknowledge they are unable to accomplish by direct legislation on the subject, and that we deprecate any effort to change the relations at present existing between the Union and the State by any authority whatsoever.

An attempt to amend the last resolution so as to claim the right of secession by a sovereign Convention was voted down unanimously, wholly repudiating secession.

At noon to-day the 521 New York Regiment and the 8th Massachsetts Regiment arrived in a train from Washington, at the Relay House, nine miles from this city, and, taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, investing the entire neighborhood. The troops have encamped on the grounds of William Talbot, adjoining those of George W. Dobbin, on the west side of the Patapsco. This point is the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio road with the Washington branch, and gives full command of the road to and from the West. The telegraph communication with Harper's Ferry is cut off, and it is rumored that no more trains for the West are to be allowed to leave. It is understood that this sudden movement is the basis of operations to retake Harper's Ferry.

There are rumors that several vessels loaded with troops are coming up the river.

On the Northern Central Railroad a large force of men from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day, in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be finished to morrow.

The work on the Bush river bridge on the Philadelphia railroad, has been commenced, and will be finished in two or three days.

About one half of the members of the Legislature are in the city, and if the communication is cut off with Frederick, in consequence of the investment of the Relay House, they will not be able to be present at the meeting of the Legislature to-morrow morning.

VOLUNTEERS FROM CAMBRIA CO.

HARRISBURG, May 6.—Col. William K. Piper has arrived here from Cambria county. He has tendered to the General Government, through Gov. Curtin, one regiment of Infantry, now organized in Cambria county, to serve for any period of time that may be designated: and if accepted, he proffers a bonus of $1000 to the State.

Cambria county has already four companies accepted. Col. Piper is a gallant soldier, and his men are all hardy volunteers.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The friends of the Administration are not a little amused at the representations made in the papers of New York and elsewhere, that it is sluggish, and not sufficiently active in view of the present crisis. They point to the fact that Fort Pickens and all the forts in the Gulf, and Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry, are fully reinforced and supplied, a blockade actually organized, the capital of the country securely guarded, and a formidable army ready for any emergency. And, besides these things, the strengthening of the navy with the least possible delay.

"DEAD AGAIN" is the Daily *National Argus* of Philadelphia. There is not now an avowed Democratic paper in said city—loss of "government pap" having weakened, and foul Secession sympathies finished them.—There are some country journals which have the same disease, not broken out, but *lying* in their systems. If not purged by true Union medicine, they too may "peg out" some of these days.

Three companies from Tioga Co., Pa., came down the West Branch on Tuesday and report "plenty more where they come from." Bradford can furnish a regiment. On Wednesday, 560 soldiers went down the same river—one, a "Sinnemahoning Rangers" Company, dead shots and full of grit, each man with a deer's tail flaming on his cap.

Schuylkill county has sent 22 companies and 2000 men towards Washington—including 15 or 20 common people such as editors, lawyers &c.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The following document has been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of Abril in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known through the Department of war.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the navy. The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Is Washington Safe?

From the Louisville Journal, 30th.

On Saturday a gentleman called on us, who, on account of ill-health, was recently a sojourner in Florida, and who has just come through Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. He says that the people of the rest of the country have no conception of the rush which the people of all those States have for some days past been making and are now making for Richmond, the headquarters of the Southern army destined for the conquest of Washington city and the District of Columbia. He says, that, in all his journey, he did not see a railroad train, going in the direction of Richmond, that was not loaded with troops and munitions. From Charleston alone, during the two days he was there, 4,000 armed men started for the Virginia rendezvous. He states that these general and rapid movements are not reported in the papers of the Confederate States, but he has no doubt that the army at Richmond will prove tremendous in its strength of numbers. He tells us that all the men he met with, military officers and others, spoke of the conquest of Washington as a settled thing, just as well settled as if already accomplished, and that the avowed determination is not to preserve the public buildings of the Capital for the uses of the Southern Confederacy, but to demolish them utterly, not leaving one stone upon another.

We do not believe that the Administration or any of its friends in the North have any adequate or even faint idea of the extent and formidableness of the preparations made for the attack upon Washington. No obstacle whatever has been or is in the way of the rapid concentration of troops at Richmond from twenty or thirty Southern railroads, and we are well convinced that, whatever the North may think, the army at Richmond this day, if it has not moved upon Washington, doubly numbers the army in the latter city, and is made up of as good fighting men as can be found in the world.

Beware! Several "red mouthed" Secession apologists have been taken up in this State for their treasonable declerations and proceedings.

A man was arrested at Perryville, being mistaken for Mason of Virginia, but was afterwards released when he was found to be not that traitor.

Gov. Packer has addressed the people on several occasions, within the past few days, advising them to go *en masse* and meet the rebels of the South.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Milward Morehead, to Miss Catharine Diehl, both of Bedford Township.

DIED.

At the Forks on the 22d ult., George Albert, son of A. J. Kegg, aged 8 years and 2 months

On the 28th ult., in Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Kroberger, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. Krober ger, was a native of Harrisburg, but for a number of years he has resided in Philadelphia. He was an honest and industrious man, and esteemed by all who knew him. Peace to his ashes!

There are more Volunteers in Harrisburg than called for—and orders to stop and turn back are not in all cases obeyed. This State could turn out 100,000 fighting men.

The President has sent an official letter to Major Anderson, fully approbating his long defense of Fort Sumter.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE
IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. SAMUEL WORKING,

Adm'r of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd.

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township dec'd, will,

On Saturday the 8th day of June,

expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Terms, twenty five dollars on day of sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale September 2nd, 1861. JOHN W. SAMS,

May 10, 1861. Executor.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

We clip the following from the Mobile Mercury of a late date:

This place is now to become the grand theatre of the struggle, and the local point of national interest. Warrington navy yard is about eight miles from Pensacola. It is about two miles from Fort Pickens, which is on the Southern point of Santa Rosa Island. This island, which is about 40 miles long and an average of a mile wide, divides the waters of the gulf from those of Pensacola bay. The entrance from the gulf to the bay is about one mile wide. It lies between the south end of Santa Rosa Island, on which stands Fort Pickens, and a landspit of the main land just opposite, on which stands Fort McRae. Fort Pickens is 500 yards from the end of the island, and Fort McRae is so near the water that its base is washed by every wave that breaks upon the beach. Pickens and McRae are 2,000 yards apart. The main land opposite Fort Pickens is semi circular in form, the navyyard forming the northern point, and Fort McRae the southern point. The space between is occupied by the village of Warrington which extends parallel to the beach for a mile.

Next comes the Marine Hospital; next Barrancas Barracks; next the Lighthouse; and last Fort McRae. The further point of any part of semi-circle, is not exceeding two miles from Fort Pickens.

The navy yard is occupied only by Capt. Lee's company of Georgians from Atlanta.—It has 110 men. Sixty eight of them being machinists, it has been converted into a corps of sappers and miners. The south end of Warrington—the Barrancas Barracks, Fort Barrancas, and Barrancas Redoubt—are occupied by the Alabamians. The Mississippi brigade is posted between Fort Barrancas and Fort McRae, immediately in the rear of the lighthouse.

Our main reliance for offensive operations is upon the small batteries along the beach. There are three of these in the navy yard, mounting about 32's each. There is another battery in the south end of Warrington. It is just opposite the main gate of Fort Pickens, which is distinctly visible from it. The best battery of all is one of three ten-inch Columbiads, between Fort Barrancas and the lighthouse. The next best is a battery of four eight-inch Columbiads, just below the lighthouse. These bear on the south side of Fort Pickens, which is mere brick wall only four feet thick. This part of the fort was never finished. Columbiads will soon demolish it.—That will be very well, but then comes the "tug of war." It will be an "imminent deadly breach" indeed to rush into, and hecatombs of men will perish in it.

The fleet lies usually about six miles from Fort McRae. It has lately taken a nearer position in line of battle to rake with its broadsides the island approaches to Fort McRae.

As a summer residence Pensacola must be delightful, for the town is pleasant, the drives good, the scenery romantic, the water excellent, and I am told there is a fine breeze from the sea in the hottest days of summer. The sunset scenes are as beautiful to me as any I have seen in the bay of Naples, and every night when the evening gun is fired I lean upon the parapet overlooking "old San Calo de Barancas," and gaze far down the beach and across the water until the dusky shadows of night fall upon the sea.

THE SOUTH SURPRISED.

The Mobile Register having received a telegraphic dispatch declaring that Senator Douglas had pledged his support to President Lincoln, expressed its unbelief in the truth of this report, but as in quick succession it was followed up with the news that Mr. Buchanan participates in the general determination to sustain the government at Washington; that General Cass had contributed liberally to a large subscription for the equipment of the Michigan quota of volunteers called out by President Lincoln; that ex-President Fillmore presided, at Buffalo, over a meeting called to aid the United States Governemnt in the enforcement of the laws; that Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, just re-elected by a large majority over a Republican competitor, had tendered a regiment of troops to aid Lincoln, and offered to command it himself—the Register, struck with amazement remarks:

"Here is a representative man of every shade of conservatism. We confess that this coincidence and simultaneousness of action on the part of men who are wider apart by their antecedents than even by their places of residence, takes us by surprise. We endeavor in vain to explain it by the supposition that these gentlemen consider Lincoln's proclamation a declaration of war between country and country, in which they are not as loyal citizens permitted to select sides according to their own convictions as to the justice of the war. Were this the explanation, why this hot haste; why the endorsement of the justice or constitutionality of the war? We are then forced to the conclusion that the whole public mind of the North has been suddenly seized with one of those manias by which Providence sometimes smites an entire people."

An old Soldier, writing to the New York *Evening Post*, gives the following timely hints to the volunteers who are now hastening to the defence of the country:

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only $1. 50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard or duty during a rain storm. Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain.—You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

5 Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meats. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When exposed do not forget your blanket.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR.

VIGOROUS AGGRESSIVE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

The fact is at last demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the policy of the Administration, now and henceforth, is war. To this conclusion Mr. Lincoln has urged his Cabinet for ten days past. Messrs. Chase, Blair, and Cameron entered heart and soul into the plan, and but for the wavering of Messrs. Seward and Welles on this point the Cabinet would have been a unit. Mr. Welles has received such letters, petitions, and appeals from his own State as have insured his conversion to an antipeace doctrine, and finally Mr. Seward has added his undoubting assent to the necessity of such a course.

Senator Wilson with Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, called upon Mr. Lincoln and each member of the Cabinet to day, and urged upon them the imperative demand of the country that active and aggressive measures be adopted. Twice they saw Mr. Lincoln, whose nature seems bent upon re-asserting the dignity and unity of this great nation before the eyes of the world.

The country may rest assured that the course of the administration has been, is, and will be onward and upward. The standerd will suffer no degredation while in its hands.—Nothing in the end will have been lost, and all good men will agree in commendations upon the action of our leaders. The Navy Yard at Norfolk will be retaken and rebuilt, and that speedily.

PIRACY ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Vessels Seized and Government Stores Confiscated by the Rebels.

The navigation of the Mississippi river is becoming very precarious. The rebels are seizing Northern vessels and confiscating stores intended for the use of the Government. The Cincinatti *Gazette* says:

A private despatch from Captain James Good, of the steamboat Mars, was received here yesterday, stating that the steamers Mars and Queen of the West had been seized by the authorities at Helena, Arkansas, and would not be permitted to come up. The above boats left New Orleans on the 19th instant for this port, loaded with sugar, molasses, salt &c.—The Mars and Queen of the West are worth $25,000, and owned by parties in this city.—Three more of our packets are still below Memphis, and will probably not be allowed to come up. They are the Ohio Belle, Silver Wave and Westmorland—the latter boat left New Orleans on the 20th.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, of the 19th ult., has the following:

The Steamer Victoria, of the Memphis and Vicksburg line, arrived last night, officers and passengers full of enthusiasm for the Southern Confederacy. From Dick Lightborne we learn that the steamer Silver Wave, laden with Government property, from St. Louis, destined for Fort Smith, was seized at Napoleon on Wednesday by Col. M Johnson of the Sixth regiment of the Arkansas militia. The commander of the Silver Wave refused to show his manifest, but when the artillery was was brought to bear upon the craft, he capitulated. By this prompt movement the South has obtained a vast amount of serviceable material to prosecute the war. We learn by telegraph from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, that the citizens of that place stopped the steamer Skylark, and took from her fifty-one tons of Government freight, which will be approrriated to the uses of the South. The Skylark is a St. Louis boat.

PAY OF THE TROOPS.—The following is the rate of pay allowed in the army of the United States, to which the militia is entitled when called into service:

	Per Month.
Colonel,	$218 00
Lieutenant Colonel,	194 00
Major,	175 00
Captain,	118 00
First Lieutenant,	108 50
Second Lieutenant,	103 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant,	103 50
First or Orderly Sergeant,	29 00
Other Sergeants,	27 00
Corporals,	22 00
Privates,	20 00
Musicians,	21 00

To which may be added 160 acres of land to each soldier, which Congress will certainly grant.

Officers are required to provide their own uniforms and equipments, but the men are clothed and armed by the Government.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The quiet of the past week continues here, but every day helps to strengthen the defences of Washington and the discipline of the troops.

The railroad facilities between here and Annapolis are much improved since additional cars have been brought from Philadelphia. Mr. Thos. A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, who has charge of the road, is "the right man in the right place."

The doings of the Maryland Legislature are regarded with distrust and uneasiness. But little faith is put in the protestations of the Border States. A little more show of strength on the part of the Government is needed to keep Maryland right.

The Providence Marine Artillery arrived here yesterday evening, and are much admired.

Some of the Pennsylvania troops have been sent down to Fort Washington.

The accounts from down the river and along both sides of Chesapeake Bay are satisfactory. The rebels do not show themselves, and no batteries have been erected.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia, of herself, does not meditate an advance on Washington, that subject being for the consideration of the Confederate States. Their throwing of troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as an apprehension that the gathering of so large a military force here is designed, ultimately, to invade the South.

The War Department, especially, keeps its officers employed night and day. An immense amount of business is transacted. The telegraphic wire leading directly to the chief clerk's room is both convenient and time saving, and is constantly employed in the transmission and receipt of messages.

The Post Office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignations, and to removals for cause. This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.

MEN AND MONEY.

The New York Herald, of Wednesday, says:

We have no doubt that half a million of men and a hundred millions of dollars will be offered to the Executive between this time and the 4th of July, when Congress meets in extraordinary session. The blood of the North is up; and, without disparagement to the South, we may express our firm belief that the descendants of the men who stormed Lonisburg, scaled the heights of Abraham, answered the roll call at Lexington, repulsed three times the British infantry at Breed's Hill, followed Stark at Bennington, and bore the colonial flag from Cambridge to Yorktown, will not disgrace their ancestry in the coming struggle. The people of the North are compelled to accept the dread arbitrament of the sword.—They did not seek it.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE CRISIS.—We have reflected much upon this subject, and we claim to have made up our minds fully, after calm deliberation, and after carefully weighing all the arguments for and against secession. "If it shall so happen, in the progress of affairs, that the authorities of the land shall give us choice, and submit the same to us for an ultimatum, either to go to HELL, or take refuge in the Southern Confederacy, we will claim a week to consider of the matter, and to make up our mind, as between the two evils!"—*Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig, 18th.*

We hear from gentlemen who are familiar with the people along the line of the railroad between Annapolis and Washington, that remarkable has taken place in their sentiments toward the Union since the Northern troops began to be seen among them. Where there were many Secessionists before, all are now heartily for the Union. No doubt if a Federal army, fifty thousand strong, were sent to Richmond, Norfolk and Pertersburg, Eastern Virginia would experience a similar conversion.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

REPORT OF CAPT. MEIGS.

ALL RIGHT FOR SIX MONTHS YET.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Captain Meigs returned here to-day from his recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which, he says, is so reinforced, and otherwise strengthened, as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.

A true specific, and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, or failing, weak or defective sight, will be promtly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price, 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $1; case of fifteen boxes, and book. $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
May 10, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10. 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
May 10, 1861. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
May 10, 1861. Adm'r.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.

This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.

The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa.

DAVID EVANS.
May 3, 1861.

A CARD.

To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.
May 3, 1861.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Gideon D. Trout, on Saturday the 18th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the erection of a bridge over Dunning's Creek, at Griffiths Landing, in St. Clair Township. Plan and specifications may be seen at the House of Gideon Trout.

By order of the commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
May 3, 1861. Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
May 3, 1861. Adm'r.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER.
April 12, 1861. Executors

ATTENTION

BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are ordered to parade in Schellsburg, on Saturday the 11th of May, inst., for inspection, in winter uniform, with plume, and ten rounds of cartridge. A full turn out is earnestly desired.

By order of the Captain.

W. J. SMITH, O. S.
May 3, 1861.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.—Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

BRIGADE ORDERS, NO. 2.

THE uniformed companies, composing the 1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. U. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

Hopewell Rifles, will meet at the Town of Hopewell, on Monday the 6th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Pattonsville Rifles, will meet at the town of Pattonsville, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bloody Run Blues, will meet at the Borough of Bloody Run, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Clearville Blues, will meet at the town of Clearville, on Thursday, the 9th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bedford Rifles, will meet at the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 10th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Black Plumed Rifles, will meet at the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cumberland Valley Blues, will meet at the town of Centerville, on Monday, the 13th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Captains of Companies, will please take notice of these orders, and notify their companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their companies for the year 1861, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 16th Division.
Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 16.

TO THE LADIES.

NEW MILENERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the city an elegant assortment of goods, comprising bonnets, shakers, flats, ribbonds, flowers, rouches, bonnets, frames, ladies dress caps, &c., &c. Also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode and a superior black material for Misses bonnets, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order. They have been carefully selected by a millinery from the east of long experience and good taste, whose services has been engaged for the coming season. Having brought low for cash we are determined to sell low for cash or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Her place of business is on east Pitt street nearly opposite Robert Fyan's Store.
May 3, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
May 3, 1861.-* Adm'r.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

WHAT'S nicer than berries that measure 3 to 4 inches in circumference, Also 40 or 50 varieties of perpetual blooming Roses, Climbing Vines, Grape Roots, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Cherry, Currant, Fruit Trees, &c., still in season to plant all of the above.

T. M. LYNCH.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.-z

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares, &c., in Bedford County for the year 1861.

Bedford Borough.

	Class.	Tax.
Oster & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer, & Co.	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly,	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co.,	14	7 00
Mrs. Sarah E. Sigftoos,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Bywaire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Horry, Drugs,	14	7 00
Dr. H. C. Reamer, do	14	7 00
A. L. Dunbaugh, Confectionary	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
John Hafer, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
do do Billard Table,		7 50
Reed, Rupp & Schell Bankers,		10 00
John J. Luther, Eating House,		10 00
John G. Minnich, do do		10 00
James Farquhar,	14	7 00

Bedford Township.

Bedford Spring Co., Billiard Table,		7 50
do do Ten Pen Alley,		7 50
John S. Ritchey, Distillery,		10 00

Broadtop Township.

John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Laugdon & Smith,	14	7 00
John Foster, Eating House,		10 00
do do Ten Pin Alley,		7 50

Colerain Township.

A. C. James,	14	7 00
James & Barnhart,	14	7 00
N. C. Evans, Confectionary,	8	5 00

Cumberland Valley Township.

Thomas Grondon,	14	7 00
John May.	14	7 00
Daniel Anderson,	14	7 00
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00

East Providence Township.

D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
John Nycum,	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh,	14	7 00

Harrison Township.

Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
Jacob C. Devore,	14	7 00

Juniata Township.

George Gardil,	14	7 00
L. N. Fyan,	14	7 00
William Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Mowery,	14	7 00
Frederick Hillegass,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Hanley, Distillery,		10 00
L. N. Fyan, do		10 00

Liberty Township.

Jacob Pickler.	14	7 00
Lewis Pfaff,	14	7 00

Monroe Township.

James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
Isaac Grove,	14	7 00

Napier Township.

John Waid.	14	7 00
George W. Blackburn,	14	7 00

Schellsburg Borough.

Isaiah Conley,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Jacob Miller.	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
John E. Colvin,	14	7 00

Snake Spring Township.

Nicholas Koons,	14	7 00

St. Clair Township.

G. D. Trout.	14	7 00
Simon Hurchman,	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
Miss Ann C. Smith,	14	7 00
Nathan Wright,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling.	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	14	7 00
B. F. Horn,	14	7 00

Southampton Township.

Henry C. Lashley,	14	7 00
John Cavender,	14	7 00

West Providence Township.

James M. Barndollar,	14	7 00
J. B. Williams,	14	7 00
William States,	14	7 00
Simon Shafer,	14	7 00
P. G. Morgert, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Daniel Broad, Eating house,		10 00
Charles Blake, do do		10 00
John C. Black, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Eli Ramsey, Drugs,	14	7 00
John Gilbert,	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00

Middle Woodberry Township.

H. M. Neal.	14	7 00
Andrew Baker.	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	14	7 00
Jacob Breneman,	14	7 00
Joseph Dunbarrow Confectionary,	8	5 00
Samuel Longenecker, do	8	5 00

South Woodberry Township.

David F. Buck.	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare,	14	7 00
Samuel Oster,	14	7 00
Jacob Kauffman,	14	7 00
Robert Ralston,	14	00

Union Township.

Wm. Lambreth,	14	7 00

Londonderry Township.

T. J. Porter,	14	7 00
George R. Bailey,	14	7 00
D. V. Evans,	14	7 00

There will be an Appeal held at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford Borough, on the 4th day of May 1861.

LEVI AGNEW,
April 12, 1861. Mercantile Appraiser.

Duff's College.

ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.

The Only Commercial College in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 6,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmanship of Mr. WM. H DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. C. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid, 1 70
Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship, 5 00
Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers, 54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to

P. DUFF & SON.
April 19, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Bremerman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

$10 REWARD!

THE undersigned very respectfully informs the public that he lost his pocket book on Wednesday, the 27th of March, ult., containing $29 in bank notes payable to wit: one $10 and two $5, notes on Pittsburg bank, also two promissory notes, one against Adam Ritchey, for $22, and one against Levi Rinard, for $73,75, both notes are due and payable.

A reward of $10 will be given for the recovery of said pocket book and contents, and the public is hereby warned against purchasing or receiving said notes.

GEORGE RITCHEY.
East Providence Tp., April 12, 1861.-c-*

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, clothe, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

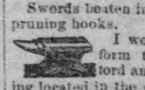
for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.-z

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears into pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

WM. COOK.
April 19, 1861.

THE INQUIRER.
published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 28, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
Will attend professionally and carefully to all operations in the line of his profession. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and if necessary inserted, from one to an entire set. Every operation performed in a workmanlike manner and warranted.
TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1, 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretore existing under the firm of Miller & Blackburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed, as soon as possible. The books will be left in the hands of J. W. Miller.
J. W. MILLER,
G. W. BLACKBURN.
Schellsburg, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.
ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.
Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED
Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.
MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership, heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry and Machine Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
N. B. The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom, at the old stand, where all kinds of Machinery will be made and repaired.
Hopewell, Pa., Apr 12, 1861.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. T. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Gradison, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing or Impaired Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are at such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case is speedily, whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.
Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain 4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book 2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions ..... 25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions ..... 50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians $15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness, Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. E. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.
Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.
A. B. CRAMER, & CO
Oct. 26, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offie
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.
THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

$85.00
Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000,00 per Annum,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.
THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.
Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.
That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.
For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.
THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.
The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 800 pupils.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.
The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.
The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.
Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.
Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118,00 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ROGERS & GEST,
NO. 133 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Field, Garden and Flower seeds, and Agricultural Implements, also Bone dust, Guana, Superphosphate of lime &c.
Prince Edward Island Black and Gipsey Oats—new articles of verry superior character for seed—for sale by ROGERS & GEST.
No. 133 Market St.,
March 22, 1861. Philadelphia.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
A. C. James. } In common Pleas of Bedford
vs. } County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.
Wm. O'Neal. } The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Last Notice.
THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to persons. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 22, 1861–* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to J. B. LONGENECKER,
Adm'r, near Woodberry.
March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON,
March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 20, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Cora Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St, south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned appointed Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of Philip Gosler's interest in the Bedford Mineral Springs property, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on Friday, 19th day of April, 1861 at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd, of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
SHADRECH HINTON, Adm'r.
March 5, 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TWINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec 21, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Teeth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "rudding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

GREAT BARGAINS
WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of
WINTER GOODS
at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. ALLISON.
April 5, 1861.–f

CAUTION.
TAKE notice that I have left my wife, and warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. JOSEPH NICODEMUS.
Dry Ridge, April 5, 1861.–*

TO STOCK OWNERS.
FOR the benefit of my patrons in Union, St. Clair, Bedford, Snakespring and South Woodberry Townships, I will inform them that I will not practice Veterinarian Surgery in the coming season. I thank my patrons for their liberal patronage. I would also inform my patrons, and others, that the accomplished Surgeon; CONROD DELLING will practice in the above named Townships.
Mr. Delling, after five years experience, has won for him a reputation unequaled in this part of the country, and the Public will find him an expert hand in the whole verterenarian science.
D. D. ESHLEMAN
Woodberry, April 19–

NOTICE.
ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the und